funds and disbursements for village electrification under REC Schemes for the period of 1992—97 is given in the Annexure. *[See* Appendix 184, Annexure No. 70]

(d) overall physical and financial targets were fully achieved and even exceeded in some areas during the 8th Plan Period 1992—97. However, certain States could not achieve their respective plan targets on account of the poor financial conditions of the SEBs, the non-remunerative nature of rural electrification programmes, non-receipt of subsidey by the SEBs from State Governments and the remote location of balance un-electrified villages and other factors. For overcoming the bottlenecks being by Ste Electricity BoardyElectricity Departments, their financial health needs to be improved and steps have to be taken to make the programme financially remunerative and viable.

Weakness in working of JCI

2414. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been undertaken in recent period to unravel the weakness in the working of the Jute Corporation of India;

(b) whether there is any truth in the allegation that private operators, including agents of speculaters, have consistently sabotaged the work of the Jute Corporation of India; and

(c) the aggregate advances the JCI has received from Government and the banking sector in each of the years since its inception and the advances made^from the same source over the same period to the Cotton Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) The review of performance of JCI has been under taken from time to time to improve its functioning. In order to strengthen its workjng funds have been released regularly and steps like closure of some unviable departmental procurement centres have been taken. Due to financial support and Govt.'s guarantee to bank the JCI has effectively intervened with market support price operations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The aggregate advances received by JCl from the Govt, and the Banking sector since its inception is given below:—

Year	GOI Loan	Advance from Banking sactor
1971—72	—	_____
(July—June)		
1972—73	—	4.50
1973—74	—	11.00
1974—75	2.00	20.00
1975—76	1.00	18.00
1976—77	2.00	16.00
.1977—78	—	9.00
1978—79	—	17.50
1979—80	—	32.00
1980—SI	9.34	19.50
1981—82	9.00	35.50
1982—83	8.91	39.00
1983—84	1.08	30.00
1984—85	—	100.00

SI. No.	Name of the Mill	Location	1995-%	1996-97	1997-98
1985—86		6.50			110.00
1986—87		7.50			81.00
1987—88		—			21.00
1988—89 (July—March)		—			39.00
1989—90 (April—March)		—			20.00
1990—91		—			35.00
1991—92		—			40.00
1992—93		0.50 (Loan for V.R.S.)			51.00
1993—94		—			—
1994—95		—			—
1995—96		3.00			—
1996—97		15.75			—
1997—98		26.00			49.00

Loan taken by Cotton Corporation of India from Govt.

Year	GOI Loan (Rs. in crores)
1983—84	54.50
1984—85	35.03
1985—86	3.00
TOTAL:	92.53

Export of Silk Carpets

2415. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

Which export promotion council is designated as responsible for export development of silk carpets and also for reporting export figures, giving awards, market development assistance, granting registration-cum-membership certificates etc. for silk carpets?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): The Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) is responsible for export development of silk carpets and reporting of its export-figures, giving awards, granting registration-cum-membership certificate etc. for the same.

Output of Silkwaste

2416. SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the output of Silkwaste in the country in the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the quantity of Silkwaste exported during last five years, year-wise; and

(c) the requirement of Silkwaste for indigenous industry since last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTEILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) The production of silkwaste (Mulberry + non-mulberry) in the country for the last five years is estimated to range between 4000—4500 tonnes per year.